

(Page 6)

The establishment of the disputed line by the Commissioners , which appears to have been controlled^d by the deciding vote of the Umpire added much valuation to the Greenbank District of Pocahontas County; The valuation of many thousand acres of valuable timber fell to Pocahontas County , and many years afterward many different Band Saw mills and Lumber Towns were established within the disputed area , The Lumber Towns- Burner, May, Gertrude , and Wildell, and other lumber operations on the Western Maryland R ailroad were in the area that was ceded to Pocahontas County. These were all large Lumber towns with Churches and Schools , and had all the modern conveniencies , that went to make up a desirable place for the employees, and their families to live, while the mills were in operation . The duration of the mills that operated on the West Fork of the Greenbrier River was from 1900 to about 1920.

About 10 miles of the Western Maryland Railroad is within this disputed area , and adding that amount of valuation^t of the rolling stock to Pocahontas County.

In the early days of Pocahontas County Agriculture was the chief pursuit of the early settlers . Because travel was difficult and transportation facilities were meager, the settlers were compelled to be self- supporting or self- sustaining

The coming of the Greenbrier Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway running through Pocahontas County, and connecting with the Western Maryland Railway at Durbin , and the hard surfaced roads that pass through Pocahontas County, with all its rock based secondary roads , has made ingress and egress , free and facilitative for economic and social science of the business men of the adjoining Counties of West Virginia; The establishment of the County lines have brought about no restriction of trade relations between the Counties that have common lines with Pocahontas County. Highland , and Bath, Counties of the State of Virginia are contiguous or border Counties , but trade relations exist between the above named bordering Counties of Virginia , with the same degree of Social Economy . as with Greenbrier , Webster, Randolph and Pendleton Counties of West Virginia;

However , the trade relations between Pocahontas County and the bordering Counties of Virginia are subject to the State laws of each State , and each adjoining bordering County , in trade relations , observe the civil laws of their neighbor States.

At the present time Pocahontas County , forms a part of an economical whole, and is economically related to all its adjoining Counties , especially in that part of economics that pertain to, and treats of that portion of human activity which is concerned with earning a living , and trade relations.

Oct 7th- 1940

Roscoe W. Brown.

Part 1)

(Sec C) The Mountains that divide the waters of the Greenbrier river and the waters of the Deer creek and the Brush run is known as the Little Mountain, which was formerly called Gallaghers Ridge in honor of Charles Gallagher whos patent of 32,000 acres covered the greater part of the ridge, It was later called "Brush - ridge" after a man by the name of "Brush" an assignee of Charles Gallagher and is where we get the name of " Brush Run!"

The Little Mountain extends from from the County road at Cass , at the junction of the Deer Creek and the Greenbrier river , to a point on or near the Staunton and Parkerburg Pike between the Kelly Spring , which is the head of Brush run and at a place known as the " Slab Camp " and the Spring on the Luneford place now owned by James Wilfong , which is the head of Deer Creek .; At this point it connects with the Frank Mountain , and forms a spur of the main Allegheny - Mountain and has an elevation of 3695 feet.

The Frank Mountain and the Buffalo Ridge unite at this point known as the Top Allegheny " and at an elevation of 4 199 feet (This point is also known as the Top Allegheny Battle Field) .

The Buffalo Ridge divides the waters of the North Fork of Deer Creek and Deer Creek proper and has an elevation of 4 000 feet .

Lying between the Allegheny Mountains and the Back Allegheny Mountain are a number of ranges of considerable prominence , Beaverlick Mountain enters from Greenbrier County with its extension in Brushy Mountain , North of which are Browns Mountain , Michael Mountain and other small ranges which terminate , in a wide level valley north of Greenbank This series (Geologically speaking) of ranges makes one large fold composed of several small folds the back bone of which is the White Medina Quartzite , it rises in a cliff to 3,652. feet

Just East of the Greenbrier river lies a series of even crested short ranges separated by gaps of greater or less depths.

They bear the names from South to North, of Pyle, Buckley, Marlin, Thorny Creek, Peters, Little Mountain, and Sandy Ridge. Their crest rises rather uniformly with an elevation approximately 3,400 feet. They are in most cases capped with the Berea conglomerate of the Ponca Series dipping gently to the west.

West of the Greenbrier river is a narrow shelf due to the hard Pocono Sandstone extending nearly the length of the County. This narrow shelf represented by Kee Flats, Jerico Flats and others of that level, is separated at many points by transverse streams cutting through it. Above it rises the gentle limestone slopes followed by the steeper slopes of the resistant conglomerate.

Droop Mountain South of Hillsboro is an isolated range with a broad level top averaging 3,100 feet in elevation.

Yew Mountains are the result of a greatly dissected plateau made up of many smaller ranges, as Spruce, Kennison, Cranberry, Black, and Turkey Mountains with apparently little continuity. They show a broad rough relief with deep precipitous gorges cut between them. In most cases these mountains or ranges are capped with the resistant Pottsville conglomerates, the makers of mountains and rugged topography.

Gauley Mountain might be said to be a continuation of the same ranges with minor ranges in Tea Creek and Red Lick Mountains on the South and terminated by Laurel Creek of Williams River. This range is capped with the Pottsville conglomerate with a gentle slope to the north west.

Cheat, Back-Allegheny-Shavers Mountains. Between the headwaters of Elk River and Greenbrier River stands the very abrupt front of the Back Allegheny and Shavers Mountains, which rises 1,800 feet in a very imposing face ~~mounts~~ surmounted by cliffs of sandstone and conglomerate. These two ranges are separated by a comparatively low pass at the Randolph-Pocahontas County line along the Staunton and Parkersburg Pike five miles northwest of Durbin with an elevation of 3,760 feet.

(3)

At the top of Back Allegheny Mountain there is a plateau containing a shallow basin traversed by Shavers Fork of Cheat River. The western margin of this plateau is known as Cheat Mountain, which also presents a precipitous face of cliffs to the west. The front of Back Allegheny Mountain has been deeply indented by Leatherbark Run cutting within one quarter of a mile of Shavers Fork. At this point on the Back Allegheny Mountain is a fine example of imminent capture as may be seen in Shavers Fork of Cheat River four miles northwest of Cass. The stream with a gradual fall flows leisurely along the surface of an old plateau, while Leatherbark Run tributary of the Greenbrier River drainage is rapidly eating its way into the plateau scarp. Leatherbark Run, has a rapid fall with an average of 368.9 feet per mile, with the upper end falling more than a 1000 feet in less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At the present time it is within 1,060 feet of the Shavers Fork of Cheat River, and in the near future, geologically speaking, the upper two miles of Shavers Fork will become a part of the Greenbrier River drainage. This series of ranges is also capped with the resistant Pottsville rocks

It is on the Back Allegheny Mountain that the highest elevation of the County is reached on Bald Knob with an altitude of 4,842 feet, Thorny Flat at the southern junction of Back Allegheny and Cheat Mountain also attains an elevation 4,839 feet,

Burner Mountain, Located in the northern end of the County between the East and West Forks of the Greenbrier River, marks the barrier or watershed between these two forks. It is terminated on the south where the East Fork of Greenbrier River cuts across its southern end to join the West Fork to form Greenbrier River at Durbin. It has an elevation of approximately 4,000 feet.

GREENBRIER RIVER__ Greenbrier River, is the stream that carries the greater part of the rainfall in Pocahontas County, has its source in ^ftwo forks heading in the extreme northern end of the County. The West Fork heads east of Shavers Mountain about two miles northeast of Wildell with an elevation of 3,625 feet. East Fork heads at a spring or a place known as Blister Swamp and on the west slope of the main Allegheny Mountain with an elevation of 3,875 feet, and flows in a southwest direction to join the West Fork at Durbin where it forms the Greenbrier River proper. The Greenbrier River ^{flows} in a comparatively straight line, in a southwest direction across the entire length of Pocahontas County, and the County of Greenbrier to a point south of Lewisburg where it turns westward and forms part of the Greenbrier - Monroe County line. Here it enters Summers County and after much meandering joins New River at Bell point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Hinton, with an elevation of 1,375 feet.

While the Greenbrier River flows ~~in~~ at an angle of about S. 32 Degrees West . from its forks at Durbin to where it enters Greenbrier County, it meanders back and forth, forming many graceful and beautiful curves, many places it flows due north for a short distance, then due south, and north of the Tunnel, above Harter it flows Due East a short distance.

Greenbrier River, from junction of East and West Forks at Durbin to Greenbrier and Pocahontas County line, as it oscillates and meanders in its natural course, is 61.6 miles, with a fall of 747 feet, with a rate of rate of fall per mile 12.1 feet, The air line distance is 41.18 miles.

The Greenbrier River from its source of the East Fork in the Blister-Swamp to its mouth at Bellpoint ⁱⁿ as it meanders in its natural course, is 164.8 miles with a fall of 2500 feet, rate of fall per mile 15.2 feet. The air line distance is 98.64 miles.

From its mouth to its source above Wildell it has a meandering length of 167.9 miles with an air line distance of 97.14 miles with a fall of 2250 feet with a rate of fall per mile 13.8 feet.

(Part 1)
(Sec C)

The following is a list of nearly all the principal streams of Pocahontas -
- County , showing their meandering distance or length , and their Air line
distance from their source to their mouth , The list also shows what particular
stream each flows into by being off-set under the stream it flows into.

Greenbrier river junction of East and West forks at Durbin to the Greenbrier -

Pocahontas County line as it meanders through the County	Total distance Miles	Air line Miles
" "	61.6	41.18
Greenbrier river from source of East fork to Greenbrier-Pocahontas County line	80.1	54.1
Greenbrier river from source of West for to Greenbrier- Pocahontas County line	78.2	54.7
Spice run	6.1	5.5
Locust creek	3.4	3.3
Trump run	2.4	2.3
Hills creek	8.4	5.0
Bruffeys creek	3.9	3.5
Oldham run	5.4	4.8
Nigh Gap Run	2.5	2.4
Perry Run	3.1	2.8
Laurel Run	8.2	6.8
Will run	2.1	1.7
Rock Run	1.7	1.3
Island Lick run	4.8	4.0
Stamping creek	6.8	5.4
Stevens Hole run	2.5	1.9
Chicken House Run	2.8	2.8
Beaver Creek	8.6	6.5

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(Greenbrier River)

Beaver Creek	8.6	6.5
Improvement Lick Run	3.6	3.3
Swago Creek	3.3	3.0
McClintock Run	2.2	2.1
Buck Run	2.8	2.7
Dry Creek	3.6	3.4
Monday Lick Run	2.5	2.1
Sunday Lick Run	2.4	2.3
Still House Run	3.1	3.0
Knapps Creek	26.8	17.76
Marlin Run	2.7	2.6
Spice Run	1.3	1.2
Cummings Creek	6.0	5.5
Browns Creek	6.0	5.1
Barclay Run	1.4	1.4
Laurel Creek	9.2	3.6
North Cotthards Creek	6.3	5.5
Cochrans Creek	4.9	4.2
Riders Run	1.7	1.7
Big Sandy Run	1.9	1.7
Two Lick Run	1.4	1.4
Lost Bottom Run	1.7	1.5
Widemouth Run	2.5	2.3
Laurel Run	1.7	1.6
Lockridge Run	1.4	1.3
Ruckman Run	2.5	2.3
Guy Run	2.5	2.4
Will Run	2.4	2.1
Moore Run	3.6	3.3

NATIONAL SETTING

(continued)

Knaps Creek	4.4	4.1
Sugar Camp Run	3.4	2.8
Bird Run	1.1	0.9
Price Run	<u>6.6</u>	5.7
Stony Creek	5.2	4.8
Indian Draft	4.6	3.3
Dry Creek	1.4	1.3
Pigeon Run	2.2	2.1
Halfway Run	2.8	2.2
Brush Lick Run	4.2	3.3
Sideling Run	4.6	4.4
Lewis Lick Run	9.6	7.7
Thorny Creek	3.4	2.9
Little Thorny Creek	3.3	2.8
Laurel Run	9.8	5.3
Clover Creek	3.6	2.5
Glade Run	4.4	3.3
Laurel Run from source og Sweet Lick Run	1.9	1.8
Big Run	2.8	2.8
Elk Lick Run	2.8	2.0
Woods Run	14.5	10.9
Sitlingtons Creek from source of left prong	6.0	4.8
Thomas Creek	2.7	2.3
Moore Run	3.5	2.7
Gum Branch	3.5	2.7
Shock Run	3.8	3.2
Thorny Branch	3.2	2.8
Jakes Run	3.3	2.9
Stony Run		

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Wilmingtons creek)	6.1	4.5
Galfords Creek	3.2	2.7
Left Prong Galfords Creek	2.9	2.4
Moses Spring Run	17.4	13.1
Deer Creek	11.9	9.55
North Fork of Deer Creek	3.5	2.85
Rosin Run	3.2	2.8
Cooper Run	2.9	2.6
Sutton Run	2.6	2.5
Tackets Fork	3.7	2.95
Block Run	3.25	2.8
Helleber Run	1.6	1.35
Griffin Run	1.4	1.4
Hospital Run flows in Deer Creek	3.65	2.35
Riley Run from source of mill stone run	4.5	3.45
Duncan Run	2.9	2.7
Trimble Run	4.2	3.5
Buffalo Run	4.7	4.2
Saulsbury Run	5.15	3.3
Leatherbark Run	2.1	2.0
Mill Run Mill Run	1.9	1.9
Deever Run	2.05	1.95
Cop Run	2.2	2.15
Warless Run	2.7	2.3
Trout Run	6.7	5.0
Brush Run		

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West Fork of The Greenbrier River		
Johns Run	3.85	3.0
Little River	7.8	6.25
Buffalo Fork	5.1	4.9
Big Run	1.8	1.7
Old House Run	1.8	1.75
Reservoir Run(Hollow)	2.2	2.0
Rambottom Run	1.05	1.0
Gum Cabin Hollow	2.0	1.9
Five mile Hollow	2.5	2.35
Poca Run	3.1	2.4
Long Run	2.7	2.4
Grassy Run	2.2	2.1
Lick Run	1.9	1.85
Walderman Run	2.15	1.9
Bearwallow Run	1.8	1.6
Campbell Run	1.25	1.2
Mullennax Run	2.8	2.35
Abe Run	2.6	2.4
Burning Run	2.45	2.3
Simmons Run	1.65	1.55
Bennett Run	1.5	1.45
West Fork of the Greenbrier River	16.9	13.0
Mountain Lick Run	4.7	3.8
Fill Run	1.85	1.65
Little River of West Fork	8.9	6.8
Span Oak Run	2.25	2.25
Club House Run	2.35	1.9
Elk Lick Run	2.6	2.55

Hinkle Run, flows into Little River of West Prong	2.5	2.35
Mill Run	2.2	2.1
Gertrude Run	1.75	1.4
Elk Lick Run	3.1	3.0
Fox Run	2.8	2.7
Mikes Run	2.85	2.8
Snorting Lick Run	2.9	2.5
Anthony Creek (Entire length)	28.65	22.7
Anthony Creek In Pocahontas County	3.7	1.7
North Fork of Anthony Creek	12.45	11.4
North Fork Anthony Creek in Pocahontas County	5.0	4.4
Dry Run	1.65	1.5
Wild Cat Run	1.7	1.4
Hamilton Lick Run	1.3	1.25
Severmile Run	1.9	1.8
Sugar Hall Run	1.4	1.3
Gauley River (Entire length)	104.0	59.2
Gauley, Strawberry River (Entire length)	32.35	22.6
Dogway Fork	8.2	6.2
Birch Log Run	1.75	1.7
Tumbling Rock Run	2.45	2.2
North Fork Cranberry River	5.9	4.7
Left Fork	1.85	1.55
Red Run	2.35	2.05
Little Branch	1.5	1.45
Charles Creek	2.35	2.1
Williale River (Entire)	32.2	22.1
Middle Fork	10.1	8.3
		1.25